

Em ōpunayes 'He/She is speaking to/for (someone)': Dative em

Vocabulary

em vliketv clan
hvsvtkē clean
ākhōtkē closed
(v)hōlōcē cloudy; cloud
vpelkv-hayv clown
vteloyetv to collect

rākkuce colt
rvtetv to come back
ehvrpe his/her/its skin
emetv to give
vnicetv to help

With non-relational nouns, **vm**, **cem**, **em**, and **pum** are used for possession.
With verbs, they indicate that an action was done to or for someone:

vm ōpunayes
cem ōpunayes
em ōpunayes
pum ōpunayes

he/she is speaking to/for me
he/she is speaking to/for you
he/she is speaking to/for him/her
he/she is speaking to/for us

vm vnices
cem vnices
em vnices
pum vnices

he/she is helping me
he/she is helping you
he/she is helping him/her
he/she is helping us

As with nouns, the prefixes are **vn**, **cen**, **en**, and **pun** before all consonants except **p** and **m**.

The verb **emetv** is a little different:

emetv
vmetv

to give
to give me

ames
cēmes
ēmes
pomes

he/she is giving me
he/she is giving you
he/she is giving him/her
he/she is giving us

Exercises

Ōh-ōnvkv: At someone's home

- | | | |
|---|-----------------------------------|--|
| a | Uewv ôcētskv? | Do you have water? |
| b | Ehe, Cewvnhkēte?
Cem vcvnarēs. | Yes. Are you thirsty?
I'll pour it for you. |
| a | Enkâ. | Okay. |

Eshōmpes 'He/She is eating with (something)': Instrumental es-

Vocabulary

kōnhē bent	fākke dirt
ōsahwv crow	vhōlwvkē dirty
tv cetv to cut	enōk ketv disease
tvckē cut	kvrpē dry
ōpv nk v dance	kvmōksē sour (of a lemon)
ecuce fawn	celayetv to use (money), touch, feel
ehute its den, home, container	vcōkrvnwv spider
'mvrāhkē different	

A prefix **es-** is added to verbs to mean 'with (often a tool)':

Hōmpes. He/She is eating.

Eslafkvn eshōmpes. He/She is eating with a knife.

Before vowels, the prefix is often shortened to **s-**. The **es-** prefix has many different uses:

vyetv to go
vretv to go about

'svyetv to take, go with (someone)
'svretv to go about with, date

Exercises

Efv̄t alētkes 'A dog is running this way': Directional prefixes

Vocabulary

ehvckō his/her ear
ēkv̄nv land
hvsossv east
hvsăklatkv west
ekuce his/her elbow
eyōksv its end
tayē enough

cvpofv field
neha fat, grease
wvnhē firm, hard
(e)cēyetv to enter | **acēyetv** to come in
ōssetv to go out | **aōssetv** to come out

A few prefixes are used in Creek to indicate direction. With verbs that can be directed, the prefix **a-** is often used to mean 'this way':

letketv to run
vtetv to come
vcemketv to climb
hecetv to look

aletketv to run this way
avtetv to come this way
avcemketv to climb this way
ahcetv to look this way

With some verbs, **a-** means 'from' or 'out of':

lvtketv to fall
esetv to catch, take

alvtketv to fall from, fall off
aesetv to take out, take off

With verbs referring to positions, **a-** means 'up' or 'in the visible distance':

liketv to sit
hueretv to stand

aliketv to sit up, sit in the visible distance
ahueretv to stand up, stand in the visible distance

The prefix **ra-** is often used to mean 'back':

hecetv to look
vtetv to come
letketv to run

rahecetv to look back at
ravtetv to come back to
raletketv to run back to

A prefix **res-** is sometimes used to mean that someone went a distance and performed the action:

liketv to sit, live

resliketv to go a distance and sit, live

Exercises

1 Change the following sentences by adding **ra-**. Discuss the change in meaning.

a Rākkō lētkes.

b Rākkō ates.

c Rākko hēces.

Avm ōpanes 'He/She is dancing with me'

Vocabulary

pvlāknv dish
vhayetv to draw
vpuecetv to dream
hacē drunk
lvmhe eagle
etenvretv to race
etenvrkv race

wakv-hvrpe cowhide
wakv-neha cream
Ōhfvnkv the One Above
tōfketv to spit
vhōpvnetv to wreck, spoil
hākkv spoon

The **a-** prefix is used with **vm**, **cem**, **em**, **pum** to mean 'with me, you, him/her, us':

Ōpanes.	He/She is dancing.
Avm ōpanes.	He/She is dancing with me.
Yvhikes.	He/She is singing.
Avn yvhikes.	He/She is singing with me.

The markers **cem** and **pum** have special forms **ecem** and **epum** after **a-**, however, and **a-** changes to **i-** before **e**:

avm ōpanes	he/she is dancing with me
iecem ōpanes	he/she is dancing with you
iem ōpanes	he/she is dancing with him/her
iepum ōpanes	he/she is dancing with us
avn yvhikes	he/she is singing with me
iecen yvhikes	he/she is singing with you
ien yvhikes	he/she is singing with him/her
iepun yvhikes	he/she is singing with us

Exercises

- 1 Add the person in parentheses to whatever's being done:
Ex. Yvhikes. (ēme) Ien yvhikes.
- a Vtotkes. (vne) _____
b Nōrices. (pome) _____

c Mēces. (ēme)
d Yvhiketskv? (vne)
e Ōpanv? (cēme)

'Svm mahēt ôs 'He/She is taller than me'

Vocabulary

enhvteceskv the first time
tvpeksē flat
păkpvkuce flower
căk-vyetv to follow
etepők fight
eshecetv to find
enke-wesakv finger

lők to eat up, devour
höntetv to sprout
hőkőpetv to steal
etuce stick
'tő-könhe stickball stick(s)
hvsvtecetv to clean
cuntv worm

The **es-** prefix combines with **vm**, **cem**, **em**, **pum** to indicate comparison:

mahē	tall
'svm mahē	taller than me
escem mahē	taller than you
'sem mahē	taller than him/her
espum mahē	taller than us

Here are some examples in sentences:

Bill yv ető 'sem mahēt ôs.	Bill is taller than this tree.
Mary 'svm mahēt ôs.	Mary is taller than me.
Yv etuce 'sen cvpkekot ôs.	It's not as long as this stick.

For 'I', 'we', etc., agent person markers are used:

Bill 'sem mahiyēt ôs.	I'm taller than Bill.
Mary 'sem mahvkot ôs.	I'm not taller than Mary.
Yv cvtő 'sen răkketskē te?	Are you bigger than this rock?

Exercises

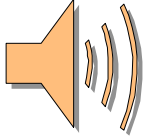
1 Use a comparative statement in each case to describe the object (for example, *Heyv 'sem mahēt ôs.*)



b



c



d



e



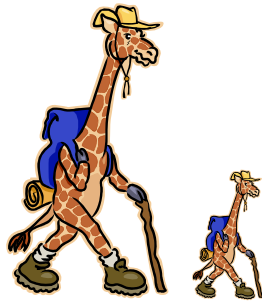
f



2

Write a sentence describing the difference:

a



Bill

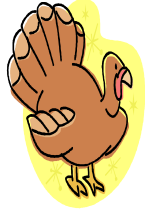
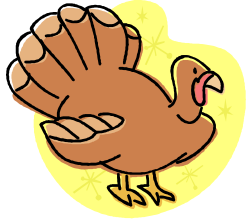
Sam

b



cem atvme

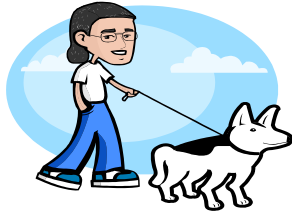
cepuse em atvme



c

heyv penwv

mv penwv



d

vne

Sarah

Punayvyēs 'I speak': Habits; löcv tat 'now the turtle'

Vocabulary

sicetv to lay (an egg), give birth to
pönvttv wild animal
vpuekv tame animal, livestock
culv fox
enhesse his/her friend
köte small frog
hetutē frozen

nak-lökce fruit
täklīke-säkmoṛke frybread
ökhacē funny
'sesketv glass
Hesaketvmesē God
hvtvpketv to step down

When an action refers to a habit or recurring event, the I-grade is used with **-ē**:

Svtvn wiyis.	I'm selling an apple.
Svtvn wiyiyēs.	I sell apples. (short way)
Svtvn wiyiyēt ôs.	I sell apples. (long way)

Statements about objective facts take **ôwēs** rather than **ôs**:

Lucv rvrön hömpēt ôs.	The turtle (a particular one) eats fish.
Lucv rvrön hömpēt ôwēs.	The turtle (all turtles) eats fish.

A common word in Creek stories is **tat**. It follows a noun phrase and indicates that that noun phrase has slight emphasis. Sometimes an expression like **löcv tat** seems best translated as 'now the turtle'. Pronouns contract with **tat**:

vntat I
centat you
entat he/she
pöntat we

Exercises

Öh-önvkv: Löcv

Löcv pönvttvt ôwēs.
Löcv tat hvlvlatkēn arēt ôwēs.
Löcv letkekot ôwēs.
Löcv custake sicēt ôwēs.
Löcv tat en cukö era öhlicēt arēt ôwēs.
Löcv uewvn äk-ömiyēt ôwēs.

Löcv nak-lanen hōmpēt ôwēs.
Löcv rvrō hōmpēt ôwēs.
Löcv 'tō-essen hōmpēt ôwēs.
Löcv nake sulkēn en penkvlēt ôwēs.
Löcv penkalen owât, en cukōn cēyēt ôwēs.

Nēsē wītēs 'He/She might buy it', Cem vnicvko tâyes 'I can't help you'

Vocabulary

söpākhvtkē gray
hvlvtetv to hold
cukō-rākkō ceremonial ground
eccv gun
afvcketv happiness
cvfeknē healthy, well
hvlwe-tvlofv heaven

eyvpe its horn
estekene horned owl
enōkktv-cukō hospital
cukō-tvlvme motel, hotel
môwis but
ōtvketv to hug

An auxiliary **wītē** 'might' appears with stems in the I-grade ending in **-ē**:

Nēsē	wītēs.
buy	might
He/She might buy it.	

Agent person markers go on the auxiliary:

Ayē	wītiyēs.
go	I might
I might go.	

A different pattern is used to mean 'can' or 'can't':

Vyvko	tâyes.
I'm not going	can
I can't go.	

In the 'can' pattern, agent person markers go on the main verb.

We saw before that **-u** is used to mean 'also, too': **vneu** 'me, too'. This ending is not used with words ending in u, ō, or o. Instead, **mvō** 'that one, too' is used:

rākkō mvō	the horse, too
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Ōh-ōnvkv: Tōlōse en hōktē catuce

Tōlōse en hōktē catusēt arvtēs.
Yvkapôf, telekōt tāk-ôcen eshēcvtēs.

Afvckē tatēs.

"Estimvt vhōcetvn vm vnicvhanâ?" maket vpohvtēs.

Sōkhvn em pohen, "Mōnks, cem vnicvko tâyes," kicvtēs.

Ayôf, cōwatvt hūeren, mvō, em pohvtēs.

"Heyv telekō vhōcetv vm vnicvhanetskv?" kicet em pohen,

"Mōnks, cem vnicvko tâyes," kicvtēs.

Hvtvm ayôf, răkkōt hūeren hēcvtēs.

Mvō, "Heyv telekō vhōcetv vm vnicvhanetskv?" kicet em pohen,

"Mōnks, cem vnicvko tâyes," kicvtēs.

"Mon owât, vnet vhōcarēs," makvtēs.

Tōlōse en hōktē catuce en tylkusēt telekō vhocvtēs.

Hōfōnekōn telekō tat en lokcvtēs!

"Estimvt waretv vm vnicvhanâ?" maket vpohvtēs.

Sōkhv tat em vniceko tâyvtēs.

Cōwatvō, em vniceko tâyvtēs.

Răkkō mvō, em vniceko tâyvtēs.

Tōlōse en hōktē catuce en tylkusēt warvtēs.

Tăkliken herēn, cvmpusēn hayvtēs.

"Tăklike tat, vn tylkusēt hōmpvhanis cē!" afvckēt makvtēs.

Exercises

1 Change the following sentences into 'might' sentences:

- a Ēskes.
- b Mēces.
- c Mēcis.

2 Change the following sentences into 'can' sentences:

- a Yvhikis.
- b Mēcetskes.

Efvt wohkvcōks 'There's a dog barking': Evidential -vcōk-

Vocabulary

hetutē-afke ice cream

höttöpē itchy

cukō-yēkcv jail

ōpuswv juice

hōmpetv-hak-cukō kitchen

eslafkv knife

vccakv ladder

vccayetv to lean ... against

kulkē lamp

ōpunvkv language

vpelictv to laugh at

vhakv-hayv attorney, lawyer

vhakv law

A suffix **-vcōk-** is added to verbs when a situation is inferred rather than witnessed. It's used when a sound implies an action:

Efvt wohkvcōks.

There's a dog barking. (heard, not seen)

In the following, it's used because the people are inferred rather than seen:

Fvckēt ômvcōks.

[The restaurant] is full. (based on cars)

The word **ômvcōks** frequently contracts: **Fvckēt ômvcōks** > **Fvckētacōks.**

Exercises

Expanding your vocabulary: Kaces 'He's breaking it', Kvckēs 'It's broken'

Vocabulary

cvlvpstv to mix
cesvpsv to crumble
hōcfstv to name
fvlvpsv to split (one)
ēhstv to hide (something)
hōcstv to pound
kvcsv to snap (a stick)
vkueystv to move (something)
vpoystv to set (three or more)

vhōpvstv to ruin
wvkecsv to lay (one)
hōmāhtstv to lead
wikstv to leave
vnōkecsv to love
vnōkecsv love
kascv to scrape
vhōrstv to sew

Intransitive verbs are sometimes formed from transitive verbs by adding **-k-**:

ēhstv to hide (something) **ēhksv** to hide (oneself)
vkueystv to move (something) **vkueksv** to move (oneself)
vpoystv to set (three or more) **vpokstv** to sit (of three or more)

The forms in **-k-** are often most natural as adjectives (ending in **-ē**):

cvlvpstv to mix **cvlvpkē** mixed
cesvpsv to crumble **cesvpkē** crumbled
hōcfstv to name **hōcfkē** named

Exercises

1 Guess the meanings of the forms below:

fvlvpsv to split (one)	fvlvpkē _____
hōcstv to pound	hōckē _____
kvcsv to snap (a stick)	kvckē _____
vhōpvstv to ruin	vhōpvnkē _____
kascv to scrape	kaskē _____
vhōrstv to sew	vhōrkē _____

Higher numbers

Vocabulary

palen hvmköntvlâken	eleven
palen hökkölöhkâken	twelve
palen tuccenöhkâken	thirteen
palen östöhkâken	fourteen
palen cähpöhkâken	fifteen
palen ĕpöhkâken	sixteen
palen kölvpöhkâken	seventeen
palen cenvpöhkâken	eighteen
palen östvpöhkâken	nineteen
pale-hökkôlen	twenty
cökpe hvmken	one hundred
cökpe-räkkö hvmken	one thousand
cökpe-räkkö-vcule	million

Here are the numbers for 11-19:

11	palen hvmköntvlâken
12	palen hökkölöhkâken
13	palen tuccenöhkâken
14	palen östöhkâken
15	palen cähpöhkâken
16	palen ĕpöhkâken
17	palen kölvpöhkâken
18	palen cenvpöhkâken
19	palen östvpöhkâken

The numbers 12-19 all include **öhkâken**, which looks like 'sits on (of two)'.

The numbers 20, 30, 40, etc. have the following form:

20	pale-hökkôlen
30	pale-tuccênen
40	pale-ôsten
50	pale-cähkêpen
60	pale-ĕpâken
70	pale-kölvpâken
80	pale-cenvpâken
90	pale-östvpâken

Note that the decades above are compounded, while the teens are separate words.

The numbers 21-29, 31-39, etc. are similar to the teens:

21	pale-hökkôlen hvmköntvlâken
22	pale-hökkôlen hökkölöhkâken

Here are the higher numbers:

100	cökpe hvmken
101	cökpe hvmken hvmket vpâken
200	cökpe hökkôlen
1,000	cökpe-räkkö hvmken
2,000	cökpe-räkkö hökkôlen
1,000,000	cökpe-räkkö-vcule hvmken

Exercises

Ecōt tasket ares 'A deer is going about jumping': Non-final clauses

Vocabulary

em pvlse his/her spouse, partner
vkērkv any measure (esp. mile, gallon)
heleswv medicine
etōhkviketv to gather together, meet

wakv-pesē milk
fus-svhayv mockingbird
hvse hvmken next month
nak-heckv something watched for fun (movie, TV)

When one clause is at the same time as another clause and the two clauses share the same subject, the first clause ends in **-et**:

Ecōt tasket ares.	A deer is going about jumping. ("jumping and going around")
Ecōt lētket, tasket ares.	A deer is running, and jumping about. ("running, jumping, going about")
Lucv efvn hēcet likvtēs.	Turtle sat looking at the dog.
Yvhvt efvn nafket elēces.	A wolf is hitting a dog to death.

If the first clause happens before the second clause, the first clause is in the h-grade:

Ecōt letīket, taskvtēs.	A deer ran and jumped.
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This is the sequential use of the h-grade: to indicate that one action occurs before another.

If the two clauses have different subjects, the ending **-en** is used:

Ecōt letīken, cufet taskvtēs.	A deer ran and a rabbit jumped.
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Another question marker in Creek is **-eha**. This ending expresses a doubtful question ('could it be?'):

Mēceha?	Could he be doing it?
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The ending **-eha** contracts with **ōmetv** 'to be': **ōmeha?** > **ôha?**.

The second person agent markers **-etsk-** and **-atsk-** are often pronounced **-ecc-** and **-acc-** in ordinary conversation.

Ōh-ōnvkv: After meeting someone

- | | | |
|---|--|--|
| a | Mary kêrreccv? | Do you know Mary? |
| b | Kerrvkot ôs. | No, I don't. |
| a | O. Uewohkv likēt ont,
mvhayvt owēs. | Oh. She lives in Wewoka
and is a teacher. |
| b | Dan Harjo cen nak't ôhə? | Is Dan Harjo your kin? |
| a | 'Stvn likēt? | Where does he live? |
| b | Uetumhkv. | Wetumka. |
| a | Cvpwvvt owēs. | He would be my uncle. |

Exercises

Mv cvpofv āhyet eroran 'When he got to the field'

Vocabulary

laksv liar

lāksetv to lie

vtōkyehattē lightning

lvccē limb

em apohicetv to mind, listen to

kvnsvlatkv lizard

pucase master, lord, owner

sōmecetv to lose (one)

este-hōnvnwv man

satetv to sign, mark

We've seen that **-at(e)** can be used for definiteness: **mv efv lvstat(e)**. The same ending can be used at the end of a clause:

Mv cvpofv āhyet erorâten... When he got to the field...

A word like **erorâten** is often shortened to **erorân**. A clause like this ending in **-n** generally signals a change in subject. For a continuation of the same subject, **erorâtet (erorât)** is used.

Exercises

Vtotkof 'When she's working', Vtotkekv 'Because she's working': Adverbial clauses

Vocabulary

rvfö winter
meskē summer
tasāhcē spring
āklōwvhē muddy
pvtö mushroom
vcopv nail

tafvmpē onion
tafvmpuce wild onions
hvökē open
hvwecetv to open
öp owl
essiyetv to paint ... with

Creek has several endings that can turn sentences into adverbial clauses. To say 'when (something happens)', a suffix **-of** is added to an I-grade stem:

Vtotkof, **örēn** **oskvētēs.**
she's working-when greatly it rained (long ago)
While/When he was working, it rained a lot.

The word **ômof** 'when it is' can be used with time words:

Rvfö ômof, ... When it is winter, ...

To say 'so' or 'because', a suffix **-ekv** is used with an I-grade stem:

Vtotkekv, **vhoyēko tayet omes.**
she's working-because we can't go
She's working, so we can't go.

The sequence **-eko (e)mônken** means 'before (doing something)':

Mēceko mônken Before he does it

Öh-önvkv: Rvfö ômof

Rvfö ômof, kvsvppēt ôwēs.
Rvfö ômof, hetutēt ôwēs.
Rvfö ômof, hōtalēt ôwēs.
Rvfö ômof, hōtvlē kvsvppēt ôwēs.
Rvfö ômof, kafe herēt ôwēs.
Rvfö ômof, fayiyēt ôwēs.

Rvfö ômof, Cettö nocēt ôwēs.
Rvfö ômof, cettö nōcicēt ôwēs.
Rvfö ômof, Nōköse nocēt ôwēs.
Rvfö ômof, nōköse nōcicēt ôwēs.
Rvfö ômof, ôsafke hiyēn ēskiyēt ôwēs.
Rvfö ômof, pvrkö-afken cvyacēt ôwēs.
Rvfö ômof, cehecarēs!

Meskē ômof, hiyēt ôwēs.
Meskē ômof, pusketvn ariyēt ôwēs.
Meskē ômof, *vacation* ariyēt ôwēs.
Meskē ômof, uewvn āk-ōmiyiyēt ôwēs.
Meskē ômof, rvrōn 'măkwiyiyēt ôwēs.
Meskē ômof, *barbecue* ociyēt ôwēs.
Meskē ômof, vcen hōmpiyēt ôwēs.
Meskē ômof, vsse sulkēn ēskiyēt ôwēs.
Meskē ômof, vpvskēn ēskiyēt ôwēs.
Meskē ômof, 'stekene fullēt ôwēs.
Meskē ômof, pvhen wariyēt ôwēs.
Meskē ômof, yekcēn vtotkiyēt ôwēs!

Tasāhcē ômof, tafvmpucen hōmpiyēt ôwēs!
Tasāhcē ômof, pvhe lanēt ôwēs.
Tasāhcē ômof, 'to-esse hakēt ôwēs.
Tasāhcē ômof, wēso hōpoyiyēt ôwēs.
Tasāhcē ômof, fuswv sulkēt fullēt ôwēs.
Tasāhcē ômof, lekōthē hakēt ôwēs.
Tasāhcē ômof, cvpofucen hayiyēt ôwēs.
Tasāhcē ômof, vcen vhociyēt ôwēs.
Tasāhcē ômof, tōmatvn vhociyēt ôwēs.
Tasāhcē ômof, nake sulkēn vhociyēt ôwēs.
Tasāhcē ômof, ôskē sulkēt oskēt ôwēs.
Tasahcôf, cehecarēs!

Exercises

Vtotkis 'Even though she's working', Vtotken owat 'If she's working'

Vocabulary

hōyvnetv to pass by
'sem vtehkṽ pie
pvce pigeon
cule pine
hecepăkwv pipe

sukcv bag, sack
vcvnetv to pour
ēleskē pouty, sulky
mēkusvpetv to pray

To say 'even though', an ending **-îs** is added to an l-grade stem:

Yekcēn vtotkeyîs, **fēketv cutkēt os.**
hard we work-though pay is small
Even though we work hard, the pay is small.

To say 'if', the expression **-en owat** is added to an l-grade stem:

Yekcēn vtotketsken owat, **cen fēkarēs.**
hard you work if I'll pay you
If you work hard, I'll pay you.

Notice that the agent person markers occur on the main verb (not on **owat**).

To say 'before' something happens, use **-eko (e)mônken**:

Yōmōckeko mônken ayvtēs. He left before it got dark.

Exercises

Mv este hûerat 'the man standing there': Relative clauses

Vocabulary

noksetv to consume (crops)
vnrvpetv to meet (someone), run
into (someone)
fiketv to turn (right or left)
vkerricetv to think about
vkerrickv thought

tör-öpuswv tear, teardrop
fölötetv to turn ... around
fölötketv to turn around
vpoktv twin(s)
recvpetv to untie
recvpkē untied

We've previously seen **-at(e)** used with adjectives:

mv efv lvstat(e) the black dog

The same ending can be used with verbs when they modify a noun:

mv este hûerat(e) the man standing there

When more than one verb modifies a noun, each ends in **-ē**, and **-at(e)** appears on the last one:

mv nake arat(e) the thing going around

mv nake noksē arat(e) the thing going around consuming crops

mv este vnrapē hûerat(e) the man standing there who'd met them

Öh-önvkv: Höfönof, Cvcutkusof

Höfönof, cvcutkusof, nâke nököse omēn hêcimvts.
Meskēt ôwen, nerē hvrēssusēt ôwēmvts.
Cvrvhv 'tepâket, pupuse encukön rvthoyet welakēn,
nenen nâke lvstet aöhhûeren hêcēmvts.
"Nâken aöhhûera?" cvrvhvt maken,
"Kerräks," kicimvts.
Fekhönnet sehökēn, mv nâkeu, nekēyeköt aöhhûeremvts.
"Nâk 'stowvhaneya?" maken,
"Cvtön vfvllvkēs," kihcen,
nene vfopken cvtön hōpoyeyân, sepekön,
fäkke-cerēhe tylkusēt ôcen, mvn cawēt vfvllēmvt.
Hvmket nvfikvcöken, ahueren hehcēt, tökorkvhaneyôf,
"Hey!" maken pohhēt, vfvllēyât wîkēmvts.

Sehôkeyat fvccvn aten owîsan, pörket aret ôhwvten vpelicēmvts!
Nerē weläkeköt cekıcvkiyēt önt owâten,
welaket owatskes cê," pukicemvts.

Exercises

Expanding your vocabulary: **eletv** 'to die', **elēcetv** 'to kill'

Vocabulary

vpōhkv question
telōmhv quilt
kvwvpetv to raise
cetto-mēkkō rattlesnake
pōknvkv nest

cokv-tvleme newspaper
kvsvppofv north
lekōthofv south
vhvmkvtkv number
lākcvpē oak tree

Creek has many pairs of intransitive and transitive verbs in which the transitive verb ends in **-ic-**, **-ēc-**, or **-uec-**:

hōmpetv to eat
eletv to die (of one)
fekhōnnetv to cease, stop
hecetv to see, look
esketv to drink
nōretv to get done, cooked
āklōpetv to take a bath

hōmpicetv to feed
elēcetv to kill (one)
fekhōnnicetv to stop ...
hecicetv to show
eskuecetv to give a drink
nōricetv to cook
āklōpēcetv to give a bath

The same endings are also used with adjectives:

kvsvppē cold
lvstē black
rākkē big

kvsvppēcetv to chill
lvstēcetv to blacken
rākkuecetv to raise (an animal)

It's hard to predict what the transitive or intransitive form of a verb will be, so it's best just to memorize them.

Exercises

Cufet okat: Quoting someone.

Vocabulary

etetakē ready
ōrēn really
enliketv his/her residence
vpvlwv the rest
fēkvpstv to rest
hōmpstv-cukō restaurant
tākfulwv ribbon

sētstv to tear, rip
lōkcē ripe
lekwē rotten
tatēs was
cuehstv to freeze
nak-ōnvkuce story

Creek uses a special frame for quoting someone:

Cufet okat, "Cettōt wākkes cē!" posen kicvtēs.
rabbit saying snake is lying! cat said to him
"There's a snake!" Rabbit said to the cat.

The intransitive verb **ōketv** 'to say, mean' is used first with the **-at(e)** ending. The quote comes second, followed by a more specific verb of saying (usually **kicstv** 'to say to' or **makstv** 'to say').

Here are some more examples:

Lōcvt okat, "Fuswvt yvhikvcōks," makvtēs.
Turtle said, "There's a bird singing."

Hōktēt okat, "Rākkōt lētkvcōks," ecken kicvtēs.
The woman said to her mother, "There's a horse running."

In the above sentences, a quotation functions as the object of **makvtēs** or **kicvtēs**. That is, the quotation is what was said. Other verbs can take clauses (sentences) as objects. The verb **hecstv** 'to see', for example, can be used when someone sees someone doing something:

Tvkōcat fullen hēcis. I see ants going about.

Notice the form of the object clause: it ends in **-n**.

The verb **hakstv** 'to become, turn, get' is often used with adjectives:

Cvtkōlē hakes. I'm getting cold.

Nak-õnvkuce: Tvffõ

Tvffõ-mvnettet arvtēs. 'Pvnetv yacēt ôwvtēs.
Netta õmylvkn 'panet vrēpēt ôwvtēs.
Meskē ômof, netta herakusof vtōtkekōt, ākkōpvnētt vrēpvtēs.
Ākkōpanet arōf, tvkōcat fullen hēcvtēs.
Õmylvkt vtōtkētt fullētt owen hēcvtēs.
"Nāk 'stowen yekcēn vtotatska?" kicet em pōhakvtēs.
"Hōmpetvn hericet owēs," kicakvtēs.
"Nāk 'stowen?" Tvffõ maket vpohvtēs.
"Rvfōt vlvkvhanēt ôwēs," kicakēt em õnvyakvtēs.
"Rvfō? Nāket rvfō tē?" Tvffõ maket vpohvtēs.
"Rvfō tat kvsvppēt ôwet, hetotēt ôwēs," kicakvtēs.
"Kvsvppē? Nāket kvsvppēt ôwa?" maket vpohvtēs.
"Nāke õmylvkt cuehakēt ôwēs, rvfō ômof.
Momet fettv vretv herekot ôwēs, kicakvtēs.
"Mon owât, rvfō vlakōf, fettv õssekōt likarēs," mǎhket vyēpvtēs.
Tvffõ tat ākkōpanet, vrēpen rvfō vlakvtēs.
Kvsvppēt ômen 'pvnetv en yekcē hakvtēs.
Etkōlē tatēs. Hetutēpen arvtēs.
Ayōf, ēkvn-hvōket līken hēcvtēs.
Yōmuckēt ôwen cēyetv yacekatēs.
Mōwis cēyvtēs. Heceko tâyvtēs.
Yvkapet ayōf, nõköset wākken rvcakhvtēs.
"Estimvt ara?" Nõköse makvtēs.
"Tvffōt aret owis," kicen...
"Õssvs! Őssvs! Fettvn õssvs!" Nõköset kicvtēs.
Tvffõ tat penkvlēt fettvn õsīyet ayvtēs.
Etkōlēt elvwē tatēs. Tvköcan vkerricvtēs.
"Tvköca en cukōn vyvhanis," makvtēs.
Ayōf, kvsvppēt hetoten, Tvffõ tat cuehēpvtēs. Mvn elēpvtēs.

Exercises

Āhyetskvs! 'Don't go!'; **Āhyvkos** 'I will not go'; **Mēcvccvs** 'you must do it'

Vocabulary

vhvmkv once	pōcase master, owner, lord
mōnk so	uewv-vcvnkv water container
em vsehetv to warn against, forbid	ōhletketv to run toward
hōfōnekon before long	tōhopke fence
cōmottetv to hop	rōpottetv to go through
cvpofuce garden	rōketv to take off (a piece of clothing)
setaphō cabbage	ehvnetv to scold
lane-papkv lettuce	rōretv to get to (a place), reach
nake thing nanvke things	

One way to form negative commands is to add **-ekōt** to a zero grade stem: **vyekōt (ōwvs)** 'don't go!', **hōmpekōt (ōwvs)** 'don't eat!'. Another way is to use an h-grade stem, **-etsk-** 'you (agent)', and **-vs**:

āhyetskvs!	don't go!
hōmîpetskvs!	don't eat!

When the h-grade is used with a negative, it indicates a negative future:

āhyvkos	I will not go
mehcvkos	I will not do it
hōmîpekos	he/she will not eat it

A suffix **-vccvs** is used to mean 'must' or 'should':

hōmpvccvs	you must eat
vyvccvs	you must go

Exercises

Nak-ōnvkuce: Cufuce

Vhvmkv cufucet arvtēs. Ecket okât, "Tvlofvn vyvhanis," kicvtēs.
"Mōnk, mucv-nettv mv este en cukō āhyetskvs!" kicet em vsēhvtēs.
Ecke tat vyēptēs.

Hõfõnekõn, Cufuce kapv vcîyet, ossvtēs.
Lētket, lētket, cõmottet arvtēs.
Ākkõpanet arõf, ākhvsē likēt ôwen hēcvtēs.
Hvtvm ayõf, este en cukõn rorvtēs.
Cvpofucen este tat ocēt ôwvtēs.
Nak-lõkce sulkēn hēcvtēs.
Cufuce tat afvckē tatēs.
Este en cvpofucen õhcēyvtēs.
Setaphõ ôcen, lane-papkv ôcen, nanvke sulkēt ôcen hēcvtēs.
Nanvke õmylkv ôcat hõmpet afvckēt arvtēs.
Hõmpet arõf, Cvpofv-põcaset Cufucen hēcvtēs.
Esetvn kowet assēcvtēs.
Cufuce tat penkvlēt, pvfnēn lētkvtēs.
Lētket ayõf, cukucet lîken hehcet, mvn cēyvtēs.
Uewv-vcvnkv tākliken hēcvtēs.
Tasîket vpikvtēs. Ēhkēt lîkof, hāktēskvtēs!
Cvpofv-põcase tat Cufuce hāktēskân põhhet, õhlētkvtēs!
Cufuce tasîket letkēpvtēs.
'Tõhopken rõpottõf, kapuce en hvlattvtēs!
Lvpkēn rõhket lētkvtēs.
Kapuce ocekot en cukõn rorvtēs.
Ecket õrēn ehanvtēs!

Exercises

Estimv 'who, someone, anyone': Indefinite pronouns

Vocabulary

nak-vpvlvkv trash
etō-hvrpe tree bark
fvccē true, honest
vslēcetv to turn off (a lamp)
cukōpericetv to visit

cukōpericv visitor
vwōtetv to vomit
em ehaketv to wait
vhōnecetv to wake up

The question words **nâke**, **estimv**, **estvmî**, **estv**, and **estî** can be used for wh-words ('what', 'who', etc.), any-words ('anything', 'anyone'), and some-words ('something', 'someone'):

Estimvn hēca?
Estimvn hēcv?
Estimvn hecekō?

Who is he/she looking at?
Is he/she looking at someone?
Isn't he looking at anyone?

Estvmîn aya?
Estvmîn ayv?
Estvmîn vyeckō?

Where is he/she going?
Is he/she going somewhere?
Isn't he going anywhere?

When the sentence ends in -a, the translation is probably a wh-word. If the sentence is not a question or if it's a question ending in a short vowel, the translation is probably a some-word. When the sentence is negative, it's probably an any-word.

Ōh-ōnvkv: Fus' Svhayv (The Mockingbird)

A Apōhicvkes! Puetake omȳlkv̄t.
C Cen yvhiket,
E Etōn ōhlîket,
F Fus' svhayvt yvhikvcōks.
H Herēn fuswv tat 'svhayet,
I Ien-yvhiketv yekcēt owēs!
K Kerretv kōwvkis,
L Lvpkēn yvhiketv 'teyōpushuecet
M Meskē ômof afvckēt arēt ôwēs.
N Nerē ômof svhayeko tâyēt ôwēs.
P Penwv mvō, svhayeko tâyēt ôwēs.

- R** Rvfö ômof, lekōtkan vyēpēt ôwēs.
S Sepekon owât, cvyayakusēt ôwēs.
T Tuskuce owēt haket,
U Ue-fuswv vpvlwvn svhayet
V Vcewekōn tasahcēt ôwēs, rvlaken owât
W Wenahokuce 'ste-naōricvkusan hōmpēt ôwēs.
Y Yvmvēcetv yekcēt ôwet, momen estimvt
en yvhiketv yvhihkekos!

Exercises

Reporting speech, thought, and perception

Vocabulary

hõrre war
õkkõsetv to wash
cvstvlē watermelon
lõwakē limber, flexible
lvcpē wet

fotketv to whistle
tvphē wide
hõnecē wild
hõtvletv to blow

Creek often uses direct quotations. The verb **kicetv** 'to say to' is one verb that is used to report direct quotations:

"Põkkõ avnwikvs," hõnvnwvt cēpānan kices.

"Throw me the ball," the man said to the boy. =Direct report

Notice that the quotation occurs before the subject **hõnvnwv** 'the man'. This is the usual pattern.

The verb **kicetv** can also be used for indirect reports. Here are two different ways to say the same thing:

"Hõmpetv hayetskvrēs" Mary'n kices.

"Cook a meal," he said to Mary. =Direct report

Mary't hõmpetv hayvrēn kices.

He said that Mary is to cook a meal. =Indirect report

Notice in the above sentence that the ending **-ēn** is used for indirect reports.

One stylistic difference between Creek and English is that English uses more indirect reporting. In Creek it's more common for direct reporting to be used, even for thoughts:

"Mary hõmpetv hayvrēs" kômes.

He thinks, "Mary will cook." =Direct report

It would be more normal in English to say, 'He thinks that Mary will cook', i.e., to use an indirect report.

The verb **kicetv** can be used for direct or indirect reports, but the verb **maketv** can only be used with direct reports:

"Hömpetv hayarēs" makes.

He said, "I will cook a meal."

We've previously seen examples like the following:

Atvmen nesetvn eyâces.

He wants to buy a car.

In the above sentence, the person doing the buying is the same as the person doing the wanting. When one person wants someone else to do something, **-ēn** must be used:

Mary't atvmen nesvrēn eyâces.

He wants Mary to buy a car.

The above sentence is literally, 'He wants that Mary will buy a car.'

Verbs like **hecetv** 'to see' and **pōhetv** 'to hear' use a slightly different pattern:

Etöt latken hêcis.

I see a tree falling.

Etöt latken pōhis.

I hear a tree falling.

Summary. There are several different ways to report speech, thought, or perceptions:

direct report	"Hömpetv hayetskvrēs" (kices)
indirect report	Atvmen nesvrēn (eyâces)
	Etöt latken (hêcis)
verbal noun	Atvmen nesetvn (eyâces)

Exercises

'Casual' activities: -ep-

Vocabulary

hōrkopv thief
vwiketv to throw out, away
tenētkē thunder
ōketv time
em etektvnkē having free time

hece tobacco
etōlaswv his/her/its tongue
mētke-lētkv train
etvrpv its wing

A suffix **-ep-** is used with verbs to indicate a casual or spontaneous action. With a verb like **liketv** 'to sit', the translation is 'sit back' or 'settle down':

Likēpvtēs.

He/She sat back. (n-grade)

Likepvranes.

He/She is going to settle down.

The suffix **-ep-** is often used with things that have happened accidentally or spontaneously:

Elēpet os.

He's dead.

(> **Elēttos**)

Kvrpēpet os.

It's dried.

(> **Kvrpēttos**)

As shown in the above, **-ep-** is often contracted.

With **vyetv** 'to go' and other verbs of motion, **-ep-** indicates an event occurring as a consequence of another event:

Esīket vyēpvtēs.

He drank it and left.

The translation is usually 'took off', 'went off', 'departed', or 'left'.

Exercises

Appendix

Be-sentences

Be-sentences with noun phrases:

<u>Noun phrase -t</u>	<u>Noun phrase -t</u>	<u>Verb</u>
Heyv este(t)	vnhesset	ôs.
this person-T	my friend-T	is
'This person is my friend.'		

Be-sentences with adjectives:

<u>Noun phrase -t</u>	<u>Adjective -t</u>	<u>Verb</u>
Mv efv(t)	lvstēt	ôs.
that dog-T	black-T	is
'That dog is black.'		

Noun phrases

Within noun phrases, demonstratives and possessors precede the noun.
Adjectives and numerals follow:

<u>Demonstrative/Possessor</u>	<u>Noun</u>	<u>Adjective</u>	<u>Numeral</u>
mv	efv	cutkē	
that	dog	small	
'that small dog'			
	efv	lvstē	hvmket
	dog	black	one-T
'one black dog'			
Bill	em efv lvstē		
	his dog black		
'Bill's black dog'			

Overview of the sentence

A sentence has the order subject (-t), object (-n), verb:

<u>Noun phrase -t</u>	<u>Noun phrase -n</u>	<u>Verb</u>
Efv dog-T 'A dog is chasing a cat.'	posen cat-N	assēces. is chasing

Time adverbs ('right now', 'yesterday', etc.) generally come first:

Hiyôwat now	efvt dog-T	posen cat-N	assēces. is chasing
'Right now a dog is chasing a cat.'			

Overview of the verb

A verb consists of prefixes, a root, and suffixes:

Dir.	Inst.	Dative	Patient	Loc.	Spont.	Pl.	Fut1	Agent	Neg	Tense	Dur	Mood
a-	es-	em	cv-	ôh-	ROOT-	-ep-	-vk-	-vhan-	-i-	-ekô-	-vnk-	-ē- -s
Stem for grades												

A stem is larger than a root, consisting of all prefixes, the root, and **-ep-**, **-vk-**, and **-vhan-**. The stem is what grades apply to.

Some terminology:

directional prefixes: prefixes indicating 'this way', 'over there', etc.
instrumental: a prefix es- meaning 'with (a knife, etc.)'
dative: prefixes indicating 'to' or 'for' someone
patient: person markers for object ('me') or non-deliberate subject
root: the most elemental portion of a verb (containing most of the meaning)
spontaneous: a suffix (-ep-) indicating casual manner
plural: a suffix on verbs indicating a plural subject or object
future 1: a suffix indicating a near future
agent: person markers for a deliberate subject ('I')
negation: a suffix meaning 'not'
tense: suffixes indicating past tense (-vnk-, -emvt(e)-, -vtē-) or open-ended future (-vrē-)
mood: suffixes indicating a statement (-s), question (-v), or command (-vs)
grade: a process changing the internal shape of a stem

Overview of the grades

L-grade: lengthen a short vowel (v, ă > a; u, ô > o; e > ē). Don't lengthen long vowels, diphthongs, or VIC, VmC, or VnC.

F-grade: same as l-grade but add falling tone.

N-grade: same as l-grade but add nasalization.

H-grade: if stem ends VC, add h before C and shorten V. If stem ends VC₁C₂ or Vkk, insert î. If stem ends VC₁C₁-, change to VC₁îy-.

	stem	L-grade	F-grade	N-grade	H-grade
see	hec-	hēc-	hêc-	hēc-	hehc-
pay	fēk-	fēk-	fêk-	fēc-	fehkc-
sit	lik-	lik-	lîk-	lîk-	lihkc-
eat	hōmp-	hōmp-	hōmp-	hōmp-	hōmîp-
lie	wăkk-	wakk-	wăkk-	wăkk-	wăkîk-
run	letk-	lēt̃k-	lēt̃k-	lēt̃k-	let̃îk-
hit	nvfk-	naḥk-	nâḥk-	naḥk-	nvḥîk-
know	kerr-	kērr-	kērr-	kērr-	kerîy-

Numerals

1	hvmken
2	hōkkôlen
3	tuccēnen
4	ôsten
5	căhkēpen
6	ēpâken
7	kōlvpâken
8	cenvpâken
9	ōstvpâken
10	pâlen
11	pâlen hvmkōntvlâken
12	pâlen hōkkōlōhkâken
13	pâlen tuccenōhkâken
14	pâlen ôstōhkâken
15	pâlen căhkepōhkâken
16	pâlen ēpōhkâken
17	pâlen kōlvpōhkâken
18	pâlen cenvpōhkâken
19	pâlen ôstvpōhkâken
20	pale-hōkkôlen
21	pale-hōkkôlen hvmkōntvlâken
22	pale-hōkkôlen hōkkōlōhkâken
30	pale-tuccēnen
40	pale-ôsten
50	pale-căhkēpen
60	pale-ēpâken
70	pale-kōlvpâken
80	pale-cenvpâken
90	pale-ōstvpâken
100	cōkpe hvmken
101	cōkpe hvmken hvmket vpâken

200	cőkpe hökkôlen
1,000	cőkpe-räkkö hvmken
2,000	cőkpe-räkkö hökkôlen
20,000	cőkpe-räkkö pale-hökkôlen
100,000	cőkpe-räkkö cőkpe hvmken
1,000,000	cőkpe-räkkö-vcule hvmken

Ordinals

the first	'svhvmkat
the second	'svhökkôlat
the third	'svtuccênat
the fourth	'sôstat
the fifth	'svcăhkêpat
the sixth	'sēpâkat
the seventh	eskölpâkat
the eighth	escenvpâkat
the ninth	'söstvpâkat
the tenth	espalat
the eleventh	palen eshvmköntvlâkat
the twelfth	palen eshökkölöhkâkat
the twentieth	pale-svhökkôlat
the twenty-first	pale-hökkôlen eshvmköntvlâkat

Vocabulary: Creek-English

accvkē clothes
afvckē happy
afvcketv happiness
afvnkē sticking out
āk-eletv to drown
ākhōtkē closed
ākhōttetv to shut, close
ākhvsē pond
ākhvsē-rākkō lake
ākketv to bite
ākkōpvnetv to play
āklōpetv to take a bath
āklōwvhē muddy
āksōmketv to sink,
 disappear (in water)
āktōpv bridge
ākyvkpetv to walk (in
 water), wade
assēcetv to chase
atvme car
ayō hawk
cāhkēpen five
Cahtv Choctaw |
Cahtvlke the
 Choctaw
cāk-vyetv to follow
canv fly
catē red
Cehecarēs I'll see you
cekfē thick
Cekvsv Chickasaw
celayetv to use (money),
 touch, feel
cēme you
cenvpāken eight
cēpvnē boy | **cēpvnvke**
 boys
cesse mouse
cesvpetv to crumble
cettō snake
cettō-mēkko rattlesnake
cōkpe hundred
cōkpe-rākkō thousand

cōkpe-rākkō-vcule
 million
cokv book, newspaper,
 paper, letter
cokv-hayv secretary
cokv-hēcv student
cokv-tvleme newspaper
cōmottetv to hop
cōwatv goat
cuehetv to freeze
cufe rabbit
cukō house
cukōpericetv to visit
cukōpericv visitor
cukō-rākkō ceremonial
 ground
cukō-tvlvme motel,
 hotel
cukō-yēkcv jail
cukuce bathroom, small
 building
cule pine
culv fox
cuntv worm
custake egg
cutkē / lōpōckē small
cvfeknē healthy, well
'cv-kōtākse bow
Cvlakke Cherokee
cvlvpetv to mix
cvlvpkē mixed
cvmhcakv bell
cvmpē sweet
cvpākkē angry
cvpofuce garden
cvpofv field
cvstvlē watermelon
cvstvlē watermelon
cvtō rock, stone, iron,
 stove
cvyayvkē quiet
ecatv his/her blood
eccaswv beaver
eccetv to shoot

eccuste his daughter
eccuswv her
 son/daughter
eccv gun
ecerwv her brother
(e)cēyetv to enter |
acēyetv to come in
ecke his/her mother
eckuce his/her aunt (on
 mother's side) ("little
 mother")
ecō deer | **'Cōvlke** Deer
 clan
ecōkhesse his beard
ecōk-hvrpe his/her lip
ecōkwv his/her mouth
ecō-vpeswv venison
ecuce fawn
ecuse his/her younger
 same-sex sibling
efēke his/her heart
ēfkvncō tick
efōlōwv his/her shoulder
efōne his/her bone
efv dog
ehe her husband
ehē yes
ehiwv his wife
ēhketv to hide (oneself)
ehōkpe his/her chest
ehute its den, home,
 container
ehvckō his/her ear
ehvfe his/her thigh
ehvnetv to scold
ehvpo camp
ehvrpe his/her/its skin
ekuce his/her elbow
ekv his/her head
ekv-esse, ekisse his/her
 hair (on head) ("head-
 hair")
ēkvnv land
ele his/her leg, foot

ele-ceskv his/her heel
 ("foot-edge")
elēcetv to kill
ele-ecke his/her big toe
 ("foot-mother")
ele-pakkō his/her calf
 (of leg)
ēleskē pouty, sulky
ele-toktuswv his/her
 ankle
eletv / pvsvtketv to die
ele-wesakuce his/her
 little toe
ele-wesakv his/her toe
elvwē hungry
em apohicetv to mind,
 listen to
em ehaketv to wait
em etektvnkē having
 free time
em pvlse his/her spouse,
 partner
em vliketv clan
em vsehetv to warn
 against, forbid
ēme he/she
emetv to give
emōsuswv his/her
 grandchild |
emōsustake his/her
 grandchildren
en cakē stingy
en hōmecē angry with
 (someone)
ena his/her body
ena-esse his/her body
 hair
enhecketv-nettv
 birthday
enhesse his/her friend
enhvteceskv the first
 time
enkā okay
enke his/her hand

enke-ecke his/her
 thumb ("hand-
 mother")
enke-wesakv finger
enliketv his/her
 residence
enōkkē sick
enōkketv disease
enōkketv sickness
enokketv-cukō hospital
enōkwv his/her neck
envrke his/her stomach
ēpāken six
eppuce his son
epuca his/her
 grandfather
epuse his/her
 grandmother
epvwv his/her uncle (on
 mother's side)
era his/her back
erke his/her father
erkenkv preacher
erkuce his/her uncle (on
 father's side) ("little
 father")
erō squirrel
ervhv his/her older
 same-sex sibling
esākp his/her arm
escunēkuce small truck
escunēkv truck
esetv / cvwetv to catch,
 take
eshecetv to find
eshoccickv pen, pencil
esketv to drink
eslafkv knife
esletketv bicycle
esōksō his/her hip
essiyetv to paint ... with
ēssō ashes
este person
este-cate Indian
este-hōvnwv man
este-hvtke white person

estekene horned owl
este-lane Asian
este-lvste black person
este-Maskoke
 Muskogee, Creek
este-ōmvlkv everyone
este-Semvnole
 Seminole
este-wvnayv police
 officer
estī, estimv who
estofis forever, always
estofv when
estōnkis os I'm fine
estōnkō how are you?
estōwē which
estowen how
estuce baby ("little
 person")
estv, estvmimv where
etemvretv to race
etemvrkv race
etenrvwv between
etepōkv fight
etepōyetv to fight
etetakē ready
etkōlē (feeling) cold
etō wood, tree
etōhkviketv to gather
 together, meet
etō-hvrpe tree bark
etō-hvrpe tree bark
etōlaswv his/her/its
 tongue
(e)tō-ōhnanopv giraffe
etorkōwv his/her knee
etōrofv his/her face
etuce stick
eturwv his/her eye
ētv another
etvlwv tribal town
etvrpv its wing
ewvnhkē thirsty
ēwvnwv his sister (of a
 man) | **ēwvntake** his
 sisters

(e)yacetv to want
ēyökkofketv shirt
ēyökkofketv shirt
eyöksv its end
eyupo his/her nose
eyvnvwv his/her cheek
eyvpe its horn
fäkke dirt
fayetv to hunt
fayv hunter
fekcäkhē jealous
fēketv salary, pay
fēketv to pay
fekhönnetv to stop
fekhv mkē brave
feknökkē broken-
 hearted, sad
fēkvpetv to rest
fo bee
fo-cate red wasp
fotketv to whistle
fucō duck
fus-svhayv mockingbird
fuswv bird | **Fuswvlke**
 Bird clan
fvccē true, honest
fvccv toward
fvccv-likat noon
fvccv-lik-höyanat after
 noon, past noon
fvcece full (after eating)
fvckē full
fvlvpetv to split (one)
fvmece scented, having a
 smell
fvmēcv cantaloupe
fvmpē stinky
fvskē sharp
hacē drunk
haketv to become
hakkuce little spoon,
 teaspoon
hākkv spoon
hayetv to make
hērusē beautiful
hece tobacco

hecepäkwv pipe
hecetv to look at
hecketv to be born
heles-hayv medicine
 maker
heleswv medicine
helökwv chewing gum
herē good
here-mahē very good
hēr's ci hello
hesaketv to breathe; life
Hesaketvmesē God
hetutē frozen; snow, ice
hetutē-afke ice cream
heyv, yv this
hiyē hot
hiyowat now
hoccivetv to write
höcefetv to name
höcefkv name |
 cvhöcefkv my name
höcetv to pound
höckvtē flour
höfönē a long time
höfönekon before long
hökkōlen two
höktē female, woman |
 höktvke women
höktuce girl ("little
 woman")
höktvlē old (of a female)
höktvlwv old woman |
 höktvlvke old
 women
hölattē blue
hölvvyecē bad, mean
hömähtetv to lead
hömē bitter
hömpetv to eat; food,
 groceries
hömpetv-cukō
 restaurant
hömpetv-hak-cukō
 kitchen
hömpetv-hayv cook,
 food maker

homuce pepper
hömv (in) front
hönecē wild
hönnv dress
hönnv-lecv skirt
höntetv to sprout
hönvnwv man, male |
 hönvntake men
höpörrenē sensible,
 smart
höpörrenkv,
 höpörrenkuce cent,
 penny
höpöyetv to look for
höpuewv child |
 höpuetake children
höpvye far
hörköpetv to steal
hörkopv thief
hörrē war
hötöpetv to roast, bake,
 barbecue
hötöpkē roasted
hötösē weary, fatigued,
 tired out
höttöpē itchy
hötvlē wind
hötvlē-räkkō tornado
hötvletv to blow
höyvnetv to pass by
huehketv to call, holler
hueretv / sehoketv /
 svpäkletv to stand
hvcce river
hvccuce creek, stream
hvkihketv /
 hvkihhöketv /
 hvkahcetv to cry
hvlketv / hvlihöketv /
 hvlcetv to crawl
hvlvlatkē slow
hvlvtetv to hold
hvlwē high, expensive
hvlwe-tvlofv heaven
hvmken one

hvõ okay (in answer to a request)
hvokē open
hvrēssē moon
hvsāklatkv west
hvse sun; month
hvse hvmken next month
hvse-eskēruke watch
hvse-eskērkv clock
hvsossv east
hvsvtcetv to clean
hvsvtkē clean
hvte just now
hvtehakē early
hvtekpikv pants
hvthvyvtke morning
hvtkē white
hvtvm again
hvtvpketv to step down
hvwecetv to open
hvyayvkē light, bright
kaccv tiger
kafe coffee
kapv coat
kapv-rākkō overcoat
kasetv to scrape
kaskē scraped
kepalv strawberry
kerretv to learn, know
kicetv to say to (someone)
kinde candy
kōcōcvmpv star(s)
kōcōknē short
kōhv cane, reed
kōlvpāken seven
kōnawv bead, necklace
kōnhē bent
kōnō skunk
kōte small frog
kōwākkuce bobcat
kulkē lamp
kvcetv to snap (a stick)
kvckē broken, snapped
kvco berries

kvfkō flea
kvlāksuce nickel
kvmōksē sour (of a lemon)
kvncvpē low (adj.)
'kvn-hvlwe hill ("ground-high")
'kvn-hvlwe-rākkō mountain
kvnsatkv quarter
kvnsvlatkv lizard
kvpe soap
kvpvketv to separate
kvrpē dry
kvsvppe cold
kvsvppefv north
kvtpōkv, kvpōtōkv hat, cap
kvwvpetv to raise
lāckvpe oak tree
lāksetv to lie
laksv liar
lanē green, yellow, brown
lane-papkv lettuce
lecv under
lekōthē warm
lekōthofv south
lekwē rotten
lentappetv to trip
leskē old (of a thing)
letketv / tōkōrketv / pefatketv to run
liketv / kaketv / vpoketv to sit
lōcv turtle
lōkcē ripe
lōketv to eat up, devour
lōpicē nice, well-behaved
lōwakē limber, flexible
lōwvckē soft
lvce limb
lvcpē wet
lvmhē eagle
lvpkē quick
lvpkuce minute

lvstē black
mahē tall
māhhe real, true
maketv to say (no audience)
mēcetv to do
mēkko chief, king
mēkusvpetv to pray
mēkusvpkv-cukō church
meskē summer
mētke-lētkv train
mōcvse new
momē like that
mōnks, mōnko no
mōnkv so
mōnkv so
morecetv to boil
mowis but
mucv-nerē tonight
mucv-nettv today
mv that
mvhakv-cukō school
mvhayetv to teach
mvhayv teacher
mvnettē young
'mvrāhkē different
mvto thank you
nāk(e) estowen why
nake thing | **nanvke** things
nāke what
nak-heckv something watched for fun (movie, TV)
nak-lōkce fruit
nak-ōmvlkv everything
nak-ōnvkuce story
nak-vpvlvtkv trash
neha fat, grease
nekretv to burn
nene road
nenuce trail
nerē night
nerē-fullv coyote ("night roamers")

nērv seed
nesetv to buy
neskv-cukō store, shop
nett, netta day
(net)tvcaķō week
Nettv-caķō-cuse
 Saturday
Nettv-caķō-rāķķō
 Christmas
nōcetv / nōchōyetv /
nōcicetv to sleep
nōckelē sleepy
nōķōse bear
nōķōsuce cub
nōricetv to cook ...
noricv cook
nvcōmē, nvcōwē few,
 not many, not much;
 how many
nvfketv to hit
nvrkvpuce dime
nvrkvvp center, middle
ōcē nut, pecan
ocetv to have
ofv inside
ofv-piketv underwear
ōhfvccv regarding, about
Ōhfvnkv the One Above
ōhhōmpetv table; to eat
 on
ōhletketv to run toward
ōhliketv chair; to sit on
ōhliketv-ōhlikv
 chairperson
ōh-ōnvyetv to read
ōhrōlōpē year
ōhtasketv to jump
 toward /jump onto
oh-vtetv to come toward
ōkcvnwv salt
ōketv time
ōketv to say, mean
ōkhacē funny
ōkkōsetv to wash
ōktahv sand
ōkyeha mosquito

ōmiyetv to swim
ōmvlkv all, everything
ōnvpv (on) top
ōnvyetv to tell
(ō)panv dancer
ōpunvkv language
(ō)punvyetv to talk,
 speak
ōpuswuce soup
ōpuswv juice
ōpv owl
(ō)pvnnetv to dance
ōpvnkv dance
ōrēn really
ōretv to reach
(ō)safke sofkey
ōsahwv crow
ōskē rain
ōsketv to rain
ōssetv to go out |
aōssetv to come out
ōsten four
ōstvpaķen nine
ōtvketv to hug
pākpvkuce flower
pākse tomorrow
pāksvnlē yesterday
palen ten
pen-hōlocv peacock
penkvlē afraid, fearful
penkvlēcetv to scare
penwv turkey
perrō boat
perrō-tvmkv airplane
pōcase master, owner,
 lord
pofketv to blow on
pōhetv to listen
pōhyvkē lonely,
 lonesome
pōkkēccv ball player
pōkkō ball
pōkkō-nvfketv baseball
pōkkō-rāķķō basketball
pōknvkv nest
pōlōksē round

pome we
pōnvttv wild animal
pose cat
pōyvfekcv spirit
pucase master, lord,
 owner
pvce pigeon
pvcēssetv to veer
pvfnē fast (adj.)
pvhe grass, hay
pvkanuce plum
pvkanv peach
pvlāknv dish
pvletv to borrow from
pvrķō grape(s)
pvrķō-ōpuswv wine
 ("grape juice")
pvtō mushroom
rāķķē big, large
rāķķō horse
rāķkuce colt
rē arrow
rōketv to take off (a
 piece of clothing)
rōpottetv to go through
rōretv to get to (a
 place), reach
rvcce-kōphe camel
rvfō winter
rvfō-tvhvyv acorn
 squash ("winter
 squash")
rvhetv to shoot, hit
rvlvketv to get back,
 come back
rvrō fish
rvtetv to come back
sākp-vekō vest
sapetv to scratch (for
 medicine or
 punishment)
sāsākwv goose
satetv to sign, mark
'sem vlōmhv button
'sem vtekhv pie
'sesketv glass

setaphō cabbage
sētetv to tear, rip
sēwvvnketv belt
sicetv to lay (an egg),
 give birth to
'skotkv scissors
'sōhtēhkv boots
sōkhv hog
sōkhv-hatkv opossum
sōkhv-pes' hōtōpke
 roast beef
sōkhv-pes' sāk morke
 fried pork (chops, etc.)
sōkhv-peswv pork
sōmecetv to lose (one)
sōmketv to disappear
sōpākhv tkē gray
'stelepikv shoe(s)
'stenke-hute glove(s)
'stenke-sākpikv ring
'ste-papv lion
sukcv bag, sack
sule buzzard
sulkē many, a lot, much
sutv sky
svhōcackv sock(s)
svmpv basket
svtahē square
'svtetv to bring
svtv apple
tafvmpē onion
tafvmpuce wild onions
tākfulwv ribbon
takketv to kick
tāklik-cvmpuce cookie
tāklik-cvmpv cake
 ("sweet bread")
tāklīke bread
tāklīke-sāk morke
 frybread
tāklik-kvrpe crackers
tasāhcē spring
tasketv to jump
tasketv / tashōketv /
tasecetv to jump
tatēs was

tawv probably
tayē enough
tefnē dull
telōmhv quilt
tempe near
tenētkē thunder
tōfketv to spit
tōhopke fence
tōknap-hute bank,
 purse
tōknawv money, dollar
'tō-kōnhe stickball
 stick(s)
tōlōse chicken
tōmatv tomato
tōpv bed
tōpvr behind
tōr-sākkakv eyeglasses
totkuce matches ("little
 fire")
totkv fire
tuccēnen three
tv cetv to cut
tv cetv to cut
tvckē cut
tvkōca ant
tvlakō bean(s)
tvlof-rākkō city
tvlofv town
tvmketv / tvmhōketv /
tvmecectv to fly
tvnkē empty
tvpeksē flat
tvphē wide
tvsekvvy citizen
tvskōcē thin (of a thing)
tvstvnvke warrior
Ue-āksumkv Baptist |
Ue-āksumkv lke the
 Baptists
ue-sōkhv hippo
uewv water
uewv-cvvnkv water
 container
vccakv ladder

vccayetv to lean ...
 against
vc cetv to put on (a
 dress)
vce corn
vcemketv / vcemhōketv
 / **vcemecetv** to climb
vcenv cedar
vcōkrvnwv spider
vcopv nail
vculē old (usually of a
 male); old man |
vculvke old people
vculkv age
vcvnetv to pour
vfvnketv to kiss
vfvtetv to take care of
vhakv law
vhakv-hayv attorney,
 lawyer
vhayetv to draw
vhericē careful
(v)hōlōcē cloudy; cloud
vhōlwvkē dirty
vhōnecetv to wake up
vhōpvketv to shove,
 push
vhōpvnetv to ruin
vhōpvnetv to wreck,
 spoil
vhōretv to sew
vhōrkē sewn
vhv-cerēhe potato
vhv-cvmpv sweet
 potato, yam
vhvmkv once
vhvmkvtkv number
vhvōke door
vhvōkuce window
vkērkv any measure
 (esp. mile, gallon)
vkerricetv to think about
vkueketv to move
vkueyetv to move ...
vkvsvm etv to believe,
 praise

vlēkcv doctor
vlicēcetv to begin
vlvketv to arrive
vne I
vnicetv to help
vnicv assistant
vnōkecetv to love
vnōkeckv love
vncōmē, vncōwē
 several
vpeletv to laugh
vpelictv to laugh at
vpelkv-hayv clown
vpeswv meat
vpēttē arbor, shade
vpiketv to get or be in
vpōhetv to ask
vpōhkv question
vpuecetv to dream
vpuekv tame animal,
 livestock
vpvlwv the rest
vpvyetv to add
vrāhkv for the purpose
 of
vretv / welvketv /
fulletv to go about
vsēketv to shake hands
 with, greet

vslēcetv to turn off (a
 lamp)
vsse tea
vtākretv to hang
vteloyetv to collect
vtetv / vthōyetv /
vwetv to come
vtokyehattē lightning
vtōtetv to send
vtōtketv to work
vwiketv to throw out,
 away
vwōlē near
vwōtetv to vomit
vyetv / vhōyetv /
vpeyetv to go
wākketv / wākhōketv /
lōmhetv to lie
wakuce calf
wakv cow
wakv-hvrpe cowhide
wakv-neha cream
wakv-pesē milk
wakv-peswv beef
wēsō saffron
wiketv to leave
wiyetv to sell
wohketv to bark

wotkō raccoon |
Wotkvlke Raccoon
 clan
wotkō-este monkey
wvkecetv to lay (one)
wvnhē firm, hard
wvnyetv to tie
yafkat evening
yekcē strong; hard
yekcetv authority
yekcicē loud
yōmuckat dusk (getting
 dark)
yōmuckē dark (not
 color--only as night)
yōpāklvtkē late, falling
 behind
yōpo-lōwake elephant
yōpo-yvpe rhino
yōpv behind
yvhiketv to sing
yvhv wolf
yvkpetv to walk
yvlahv orange
yvnsv buffalo
yvpelikv sheep
yvtekv interpreter

Vocabulary: English-Creek

acorn squash **rvfö-tvhvyv**
 add, to **vpvyetv**
 afraid, fearful **penkvlē**
 after noon, past noon **fvccv-lik-höyanat**
 again **hvtvm**
 age **vculkv**
 airplane **perrö-tvmkv**
 all, everything **ömvikv**
 angry **cvpākkē**
 angry with (someone) **en hōmecē**
 ankle, his/her **ele-toktuswv**
 another **ētv**
 ant **tvkōca**
 any measure (esp. mile, gallon) **vkērkv**
 apple **svtv**
 arbor, shade **vpēttē**
 arm, his/her **esākpν**
 arrive, to **vlvketv**
 arrow **rē**
 ashes **ēssō**
 Asian **este-lane**
 ask, to **vpōhetv**
 assistant **vnicv**
 attorney, lawyer **vhakv-hayv**
 aunt (on mother's side), his/her **eckuce**
 authority **yekcetv**
 baby ("little person") **estuce**
 back, his/her **era**
 bad, mean **hōlvwyēcē**
 bag, sack **sukcv**
 ball **pōkkō**
 ball player **pōkkēcvcv**
 bank, purse **tōknap-hute**

Baptist **Ue-āksumkv** | **Ue-āksumkvike** the Baptists
 bark, to **wohketv**
 baseball **pōkkō-nvfkctv**
 basket **svmpv**
 basketball **pōkkō-rākkō**
 bathroom, small building **cukuce**
 be alive, to **hesaketv**
 be born, to **hecketv**
 bead, necklace **kōnawv**
 bean(s) **tvlakō**
 bear **nōkōse**
 beard, his **ecōkhesse**
 beautiful **hērusē**
 beaver **eccaswv**
 become, to **haketv**
 bed **tōpv**
 bee **fo**
 beef **wakv-peswv**
 before long **hōfōnekon**
 begin, to **vlicēcetv**
 behind **tōpvrv**
 behind **yōpv**
 believe, praise, to **vkvsvmetv**
 bell **cvmhcakv**
 belt **sēwvrvketv**
 bent **kōnhē**
 berries **kvco**
 between **etenrvwv**
 bicycle **esletketv**
 big toe, his/her **ele-ecke**
 big, large **rākkē**
 bird **fuswv** | **Fuswvike**
 Bird clan
 birthday **enhecketv-nettv**
 bite, to **ākketv**
 bitter **hōmē**
 black **lvstē**
 black person **este-lvste**

blood, his/her **ecatv**
 blow on, to **pofketv**
 blow, to **hōtvletv**
 blue **hōlattē**
 boat **perrō**
 bobcat **kōwākkuce**
 body hair, his/her **ena-esse**
 body, his/her **ena**
 boil, to **morecetv**
 bone, his/her **efōne**
 book, newspaper, paper, letter **cokv**
 boots **'sōhtēhkv**
 borrow from, to **pvletv**
 bow **'cv-kōtākse**
 boy **cēpvne** | **cēpvnvke**
 boys
 brave **fekhvmkē**
 bread **tāklīke**
 breathe, to **hesaketv**
 bridge **āktōpv**
 bring, to **'svtetv**
 broken, snapped **kvckē**
 broken-hearted, sad **feknōkkē**
 brother, her **ecerwv**
 brown **lanē**
 buffalo **yvnsv**
 burn, to **nekretv**
 but **mowis**
 button **'sem vlōmhv**
 buy, to **nesetv**
 buzzard **sule**
 cabbage **setaphō**
 cake **tāklīk-cvmpv**
 calf **wakuce**
 calf (of leg), his/her **ele-pakkō**
 call, holler, to **huehketv**
 camel **rvcce-kōphe**
 camp **ehvpo**
 candy **kinte**

cane, reed **kōhv**
cantaloupe **fvmēcv**
car **atvme**
careful **vhericē**
cat **pose**
catch, take, to **esetv /**
cvwetv
cedar **vcenv**
cent, penny **hōpōrrenkv,**
hōpōrrenkuce
center, middle **nvrkvpv**
ceremonial ground **cukō-**
rākkō
chair; to sit on **ōhliketv**
chairperson **ōhliketv-**
ōhlikv
chase, to **assēcetv**
cheek, his/her **eyvnvuv**
Cherokee **Cvlakke**
chest, his/her **ehōkpe**
chewing gum **helōkwv**
Chickasaw **Cekvsv**
chicken **tōlōse**
chief, king **mēkko**
child **hōpuewv |**
hōpuetake children
Choctaw **Cahtv |**
Cahtvike the
Choctaw
Christmas **Nettv-cakō-**
rākkō
church **mēkusvpkv-**
cukō
citizen **tvsekvv**
city **tvlof-rākkō**
clan **em vliketv**
clean **hvsvtkē**
clean, to **hsvtacetv**
climb, to **vcemketv /**
vcemhōketv /
vcemecetv
clock **hvse-eskērkv**
closed **ākhōtkē**
clothes **accvkē**
cloudy; cloud **(v)hōlōcē**
clown **vpelkv-hayv**

coat **kapv**
coffee **kafē**
cold **etkōlē**
cold **kvsvppe**
collect, to **vteloyetv**
colt **rākkuce**
come back, to **rvtetv**
come toward, to **oh-**
vtetv
come, to **vtetv /**
vthōyetv / vwetv
cook **noricv**
cook ..., to **nōricetv**
cook, food maker
hōmpetv-hayv
cookie **tāklik-cvmpuce**
corn **vce**
cow **wakv**
cowhide **wakv-hvrpe**
coyote **nerē-fullv**
crackers **tāklik-kvrpe**
crawl, to **hvlketv /**
hvlhōketv /
hvlacetv
cream **wakv-neha**
creek, stream **hvccuce**
crow **ōsahwv**
crumble, to **cesvpetv**
cry, to **hvkihketv /**
hvkiihōketv /
hvkahcetv
cub **nōkōsuce**
cut **tvckē**
cut, to **tvacetv**
cut, to **tvacetv**
dance **ōpvnvk**
dance, to **(ō)pvnnetv**
dancer **(ō)panv**
dark (not color--only as
night) **yōmuckē**
daughter, his **eccuste**
day **nettv, netta**
deer **ecō | 'Cōvlike** Deer
clan
den, home, container, its
ehute

die, to **eletv / pvsvtketv**
different **'mvrāhkē**
dime **nvrkvpuce**
dirt **fākke**
dirty **vhōlvvkē**
disappear, to **sōmketv**
disease **enōkketv**
dish **pvlāknv**
do, to **mēcetv**
doctor **vlēkv**
dog **efv**
door **vhvōke**
draw, to **vhayetv**
dream, to **vpuecetv**
dress **hōnnv**
drink, to **esketv**
drown, to **āk-eletv**
drunk **hacē**
dry **kvrpē**
duck **fucō**
dull **tefnē**
dusk (getting dark)
yōmuckat
eagle **lvme**
ear, his/her **ehvckō**
early **hvtihakē**
east **hvsossv**
eat up, devour, to **lōketv**
eat; to food, groceries, to
hōmpetv
egg **custake**
eight **cenvpāken**
elbow, his/her **ekuce**
elephant **yōpo-lōwake**
empty **tvnkē**
end, its **eyōksv**
enough **tayē**
enter **(e)cēyetv |**
acēyetv, to to come
in
evening **yafkat**
everyone **este-ōmvlkv**
everything **nak-ōmvlkv**
eye, his/her **eturwv**
eyeglasses **tōr-sākkakv**
face, his/her **etōrof**

far **höpvye**
 fast (adj.) **pvfnē**
 fat, grease **neha**
 father, his/her **erke**
 fawn **ecuce**
 female, woman **höktē** |
höktvke women
 fence **töhopke**
 few, not many, not much;
 how many **nvcöme**,
nvcöwē
 field **cvpofv**
 fight **etepökv**
 fight, to **etepöyety**
 find, to **eshecety**
 finger **enke-wesakv**
 fire **totkv**
 firm, hard **wvnhē**
 first time, the
enhvteceskv
 fish **rvrö**
 five **cähkēpen**
 flat **tvpeksē**
 flea **kvfkö**
 flour **höckvtē**
 flower **päkpvkuce**
 fly **canv**
 fly, to **tvmketv** /
tvmhöketv /
tvmecety
 follow, to **cäk-vyety**
 for the purpose of
vrähkv
 forever, always **estofis**
 four **östen**
 fox **culv**
 freeze, to **cuehetv**
 fried pork (chops, etc.)
sökhv-pes'
säkmorke
 friend, his/her **enhesse**
 front **hömv**
 frozen; snow, ice **hetutē**
 fruit **nak-löcke**
 frybread **täklke-**
säkmorke

full **fvckē**
 full (after eating) **fvcece**
 funny **ökhacē**
 garden **cvpofuce**
 gather together, meet, to
etökhvketv
 get back, come back, to
rvlvketv
 get or be in, to **vpiketv**
 get to (a place), reach, to
röretv
 giraffe **(e)tö-öhnnapv**
 girl **höktuce**
 give, to **emetv**
 glass **'sesketv**
 glove(s) **'stenke-hute**
 go about, to **vretv** /
welvkety / **fulletv**
 go out, to **össetv** |
aössetv, to to come
 out
 go through, to **röpottety**
 go, to **vyety** / **vhöyety** /
vpeyety
 goat **cöwatv**
 God **Hesaketvmesē**
 good **herē**
 goose **säsäkwv**
 grandchild, his/her
emösuswv |
emösustake his/her
 grandchildren
 grandfather, his/her
epuca
 grandmother, his/her
epuse
 grape(s) **pvrkö**
 grass, hay **pvhe**
 gray **söpäkhvte**
 green, yellow, brown
lanē
 gun **eccv**
 hair (on head), his/her
ekv-esse, ekisse
 hand, his/her **enke**
 hang, to **vtäkretv**

happiness **afvcketv**
 happy **afvckē**
 hat, cap **kvtpökv**,
kvptökv
 have, to **ocety**
 having free time **em**
etektvnekē
 hawk **ayö**
 he/she **ēme**
 head, his/her **ekv**
 healthy, well **cvfeknē**
 heart, his/her **efēke**
 heaven **hvlwe-tvlofv**
 heel, his/her **ele-ceskv**
 hello **hēr's ci**
 help, to **vnicyety**
 hide (oneself), to **ēhketv**
 high, expensive **hvlwē**
 hill **'kvn-hvlwe**
 hip, his/her **esöksö**
 hippo **ue-sökhv**
 hit, to **nvfkety**
 hog **sökhv**
 hold, to **hvlvtety**
 hop, to **cömottety**
 horn, its **eyvpe**
 horned owl **estekene**
 horse **räkkö**
 hospital **enokketv-cukö**
 hot **hiyē**
 house **cukö**
 how **estowen**
 how are you? **estönkö**
 hug, to **ötvketv**
 hundred **cökpe**
 hungry **elvwē**
 hunt, to **fayety**
 hunter **fayv**
 husband, her **ehe**
 I **vne**
 ice **hetutē**
 ice cream **hetutē-afke**
 I'm fine **estönkis os**
 Indian **este-cate**
 inside **ofv**
 interpreter **yvtekv**

itchy **höttöpē**
 jail **cukō-yēkcv**
 jealous **fekcākhē**
 juice **ōpuswv**
 jump toward /jump onto,
 to **ōhtasketv**
 jump, to **tasketv**
 jump, to **tasketv /**
 tashōketv /
 tasecetv
 just now **hvte**
 kick, to **takketv**
 kill, to **elēcetv**
 kiss, to **vfvnketv**
 kitchen **hōmpetv-hak-**
 cukō
 knee, his/her **etorkōwv**
 knife **eslafkv**
 ladder **vccakv**
 lake **ākhvsē-rākkō**
 lamp **kulkē**
 land **ēkvnv**
 language **ōpunkv**
 late, falling behind
 yōpāklvtkē
 laugh at, to **vpelicitv**
 laugh, to **vpeletv**
 law **vhakv**
 lay (an egg), give birth to,
 to **sicetv**
 lay (one), to **wvkecetv**
 lead, to **hōmähtetv**
 lean ... against, to
 vccayetv
 learn, know, to **kerretv**
 leave, to **wiketv**
 leg, foot, his/her **ele**
 lettuce **lane-papkv**
 liar **laksv**
 lie, to **lāksetv**
 lie, to **wākketv /**
 wākhōketv /
 lōmhetv
 light, bright **hvyayvkē**
 lightning **vtokyehattē**
 like that **momē**

limb **lvce**
 limber, flexible **lōwakē**
 lion **'ste-papv**
 lip, his/her **ecōk-hvrpe**
 listen, to **pōhetv**
 little spoon, teaspoon
 hakkuce
 little toe, his/her **ele-**
 wesakuce
 lizard **kvnsvlatkv**
 lonely, lonesome
 pōhyvkē
 long time **hōfōnē**
 look at, to **hecetv**
 look for, to **hōpōyetv**
 lose (one), to **sōmecetv**
 loud **yekcicē**
 love **vnōkeckv**
 love, to **vnōkecetv**
 low (adj.) **kvncvpē**
 make, to **hayetv**
 man **este-hōnvwnv**
 man, male **hōnvwnv |**
 hōnvntake men
 many, a lot, much **sulkē**
 master, lord, owner
 pucase
 master, owner, lord
 pōcase
 matches **totkuce**
 meat **vpeswv**
 medicine **heleswv**
 medicine maker **heles-**
 hayv
 milk **wakv-pesē**
 million **cōkpe-rākkō-**
 vcule
 mind, listen to **em**
 apohicetv
 minute **lvpkuce**
 mix, to **cvlvpetv**
 mixed **cvlvpkē**
 mockingbird **fus-svhayv**
 money, dollar **tōknawv**
 monkey **wotkō-este**
 month **hvse**

moon **hvrēssē**
 morning **hvthvyvtke**
 mosquito **ōkyeha**
 motel, hotel **cukō-**
 tvlvme
 mother, his/her **ecke**
 mountain **'kvn-hvlwe-**
 rākkō
 mouse **cesse**
 mouth, his/her **ecōkwv**
 move ..., to **vkueyetv**
 move, to **vkueketv**
 muddy **āklōwvhē**
 mushroom **pvtō**
 Muskogee, Creek **este-**
 Maskoke
 nail **vcopv**
 name **hōcefkv |**
 cvhōcefkv my name
 name, to **hōcefetv**
 near **tempe**
 near **vwōlē**
 neck, his/her **enōkwv**
 nest **pōknkv**
 new **mōcvssē**
 newspaper **cokv-tvleme**
 next month **hvse**
 hvmken
 nice, well-behaved **lōpicē**
 nickel **kvläksuce**
 night **nerē**
 nine **ōstvpâken**
 no **mōnks, mōnko**
 noon **fvccv-likat**
 north **kvsvppofv**
 nose, his/her **eyupo**
 now **hiyowat**
 number **vhvmkvtkv**
 nut, pecan **ōcē**
 oak tree **lākcvpē**
 okay **enkâ**
 okay (in answer to a
 request) **hvō**
 old (of a female) **hōktvlē**
 old (of a thing) **leskē**

old (usually of a male); old
 man **vculē** | **vculvke**
 old people
 old woman **höktvlwv** |
höktvlvke old
 women
 older same-sex sibling,
 his/her **ervhv**
 once **vhvmkv**
 one **hvmken**
 One Above **Öhfvnkv**
 onion **tafvmpē**
 open **hvokē**
 open, to **hvwecetv**
 opossum **sökhv-hatkv**
 orange **yvlahv**
 overcoat **kapv-räkkö**
 owl **öpv**
 paint ... with, to **essiyetv**
 pants **hvtēpkiv**
 pass by, to **höyvnetv**
 pay, to **fēketv**
 peach **pvkanv**
 peacock **pen-hölocv**
 pen, pencil **eshoccickv**
 pepper **homuce**
 person **este**
 pie **'sem vtehkiv**
 pigeon **pvce**
 pine **cule**
 pipe **hecepäkwv**
 play, to **äkköpvnetv**
 plum **pvkanuce**
 police officer **este-**
wvnayv
 pond **äkhvsē**
 pork **sökhv-peswv**
 potato **vhv-cerēhe**
 pound, to **höcetv**
 pour, to **vcvnetv**
 pouty, sulky **ēleskē**
 pray, to **mēkusvpetv**
 preacher **erkenkv**
 probably **tawv**
 put on (a dress), to
vcetv

quarter **kvnsatkv**
 question **vpöhhkv**
 quick **lvpkē**
 quiet **cvyayvkē**
 quilt **telömhv**
 rabbit **cufe**
 raccoon **wotkö** |
Wotkvike Raccoon
 clan
 race **etemvrkv**
 race, to **etemvretv**
 rain **öskē**
 rain, to **ösketv**
 raise, to **kvwvpetv**
 rattlesnake **cettö-mēkko**
 reach, to **öretv**
 read, to **öh-önvyetv**
 ready **etetakē**
 real, true **mähhe**
 really **örēn**
 red **catē**
 red wasp **fo-cate**
 regarding, about **öhfvcv**
 residence, his/her
enliketv
 rest, the **vpvlwv**
 rest, to **fēkvpetv**
 restaurant **hömpetv-**
cukö
 rhino **yöpo-yvpe**
 ribbon **täkfvlwv**
 ring **'stenke-säkpikv**
 ripe **lökcē**
 river **hvcce**
 road **nene**
 roast beef **sökhv-pes'**
hötpke
 roast, bake, barbecue, to
hötpetv
 roasted **hötpkē**
 rock, stone, iron, stove
cvtö
 rotten **lekwē**
 round **pölöksē**
 ruin, to **vhöpvnetv**
 run toward, to **öhletketv**

run, to **letketv** /
tökörketv /
pefatketv
 salary, pay **fēketv**
 salt **ökcvnwv**
 sand **öktahv**
 sassafras **wēsö**
 Saturday **Nettv-cakö-**
cuse
 say (no audience), to
maketv
 say to (someone), to
kicetv
 say, mean, to **öketv**
 scare, to **penkvlēcetv**
 scented, having a smell
fvmece
 school **mvhakv-cukö**
 scissors **'skotkv**
 scold, to **ehvnetv**
 scrape, to **kasetv**
 scraped **kaskē**
 scratch (for medicine or
 punishment), to
sapetv
 secretary **cokv-hayv**
 see I'll see you
Cehecarēs
 seed **nērkv**
 sell, to **wiyetv**
 Seminole **este-**
Semvnole
 send, to **vtötetv**
 sensible, smart
höpörrenē
 separate, to **kvpvketv**
 seven **kölvpâken**
 several **vncömē,**
vncowē
 sew, to **vhöretv**
 sewn **vhörkē**
 shake hands with,
 greet **vsēketv**
 sharp **fvskē**
 sheep **yvpēfikv**
 shirt **ēyökkofketv**

shirt **ēyökkofketv**
 shoe(s) **'stelepikv**
 shoot, hit, to **rvhetv**
 shoot, to **eccetv**
 short **köcöknē**
 shoulder, his/her **efölöwv**
 shove, push, to **vhöpvketv**
 shut, close, to **äkhöttetv**
 sick **enökkē**
 sickness **enökketv**
 sign, mark, to **satetv**
 sing, to **yvhiketv**
 sink, disappear (in water),
 to **äksömketv**
 sister (of a man), his **ēwvwnv** |
ēwvntake his sisters
 sit, to **liketv** / **kaketv** /
vpoketv
 six **ēpâken**
 skin, his/her **ehvrpe**
 skirt **hönnv-lecv**
 skunk **könö**
 sky **sutv**
 sleep, to **nöcetv** /
nöchöyetv /
nöcicetv
 sleepy **nöckelē**
 slow **hvlvlatkē**
 small **cutkē** / **löpöckē**
 small frog **köte**
 small truck **escunēckuce**
 snake **cettö**
 snap (a stick), to **kvcetv**
 snow, ice **hetutē**
 so **mônkv**
 so **mönkv**
 soap **kvpe**
 sock(s) **svhöcackv**
 sofkey **(ö)safke**
 soft **löwvckē**
 something watched for fun
 (movie, TV) **nak-
 heckv**

son, his **eppuce**
 son/daughter, her **eccuswv**
 soup **öpuswuce**
 sour (of a lemon) **kvmöksē**
 south **leköthofv**
 spider **vcökrvnwv**
 spirit **pöyvfekcv**
 spit, to **töfketv**
 split (one), to **fvlpetv**
 spoon **häkkv**
 spouse, partner, his/her **em pvlse**
 spring **tasāhcē**
 sprout, to **höntetv**
 square **svtahē**
 squirrel **erö**
 stand, to **hueretv** /
sehoketv /
svpäckletv
 star(s) **köcöcvmpv**
 steal, to **hörköpetv**
 step down, to **hvtvpketv**
 stick **etuce**
 stickball stick(s) **'tö-
 könhe**
 sticking out **afvnkē**
 stingy **en cakē**
 stinky **fvmpē**
 stomach, his/her **envrke**
 stop, to **fekhönnnetv**
 store, shop **neskv-cukö**
 story **nak-önvkuce**
 strawberry **kepalv**
 strong; hard **yekcē**
 student **cokv-hēcv**
 summer **meskē**
 sun; month **hvse**
 sweet **cvmpē**
 sweet potato, yam **vhv-
 cvmpv**
 swim, to **ömiyetv**
 table; to eat on **öhhömpetv**
 take a bath, to **äklöpetv**

take care of, to **vfvtetv**
 take off (a piece of
 clothing), to **röketv**
 talk, speak, to **(ö)punvyetv**
 tall **mahē**
 tame animal, livestock **vpuekv**
 tea **vsse**
 teach, to **mvhayetv**
 teacher **mvhayv**
 tear, rip, to **sētetv**
 tell, to **önvyetv**
 ten **palen**
 thank you **mvtö**
 that **mv**
 thick **cekfē**
 thief **hörkopv**
 thigh, his/her **ehvfe**
 thin (of a thing) **tvsköcē**
 thing **nake** | **nanvke**
 things
 think about, to **vkerricetv**
 thirsty **ewvnhkē**
 this **heyv, yv**
 thousand **cökpe-räkkö**
 three **tuccēnen**
 throw out, away, to **vwiketv**
 thumb, his/her **enke-
 ecke**
 thunder **tenētkē**
 tick **ēfkvincö**
 tie, to **wvnvyetv**
 tiger **kaccv**
 time **öketv**
 tobacco **hece**
 today **mucv-nettv**
 toe, his/her **ele-wesakv**
 tomato **tömatv**
 tomorrow **päkse**
 tongue, his/her **etölaswv**
 tonight **mucv-nerē**
 top **önvpv**
 tornado **hötvlē-räkkö**

toward **fvccv**
town **tvlofv**
trail **nenuce**
train **mētke-lētkv**
trash **nak-vpvlvkv**
tree bark **etō-hvrpe**
tree bark **etō-hvrpe**
tribal town **etvlwv**
trip, to **lentappetv**
truck **escunēckv**
true, honest **fvccē**
turkey **penwv**
turn off (a lamp), to
vslēcetv
turtle **lōcv**
two **hōkkōlen**
uncle (on father's side),
his/her **erkuce**
uncle (on mother's side),
his/her **epwv**
under **lecv**
underwear **ofv-piketv**
use (money), touch, feel,
to **celayetv**
veer, to **pvcēssetv**
venison **ecō-vpeswv**
very good **here-mahē**
vest **sākp-v-sekō**
visit, to **cukōpericetv**
visitor **cukōpericv**

vomit, to **vwōtetv**
wait, to **em ehaketv**
wake up, to **vhōnecetv**
walk (in water), wade, to
ākyvkvpetv
walk, to **yvkvpetv**
want, to **(e)yacetv**
war **hōrre**
warm **lekōthē**
warn against, forbid, to
em vsehetv
warrior **tvstvnvke**
was **tatēs**
wash, to **ōkkōsetv**
watch **hvse-eskērkuce**
water **uewv**
water container **uewv-**
vcvnkv
watermelon **cvstvlē**
watermelon **cvstvlē**
we **pome**
weary, fatigued, tired out
hōtōsē
week **(net)tvcakō**
west **hvsāklatkv**
wet **lvcpē**
what **nāke**
when **estofv**
where **estv, estvmimv**
which **estōwē**

whistle, to **fotketv**
white **hvtkē**
white person **este-hvtke**
who **estī, estimv**
why **nāk(e) estowen**
wide **tvphē**
wife, his **ehiwv**
wild **hōnecē**
wild animal **pōnvtv**
wild onions **tafvmpuce**
wind **hōtvlē**
window **vhvōkuce**
wine **pvrkō-ōpuswv**
wing, its **etvrpv**
winter **rvfō**
wolf **yvhv**
wood, tree **etō**
work **vtōtketv**
worm **cuntv**
wreck, spoil, to
vhōpvnetv
write, to **hoccicetv**
year **ōhrōlōpē**
yellow, brown **lanē**
yes **ehē**
yesterday **pāksvknē**
you **cēme**
young **mvnettē**
younger same-sex sibling,
his/her **ecuse**